DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865. { NUMBER 5.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Sketch of a Speech of Hon. W. C. Rives, of Va.

[CONCLUDED.]

This bill is, indeed, as much a war measure as any bill which may be reported by your Military Committee for recruiting the rank and file of the army. The effective prosecution of the war as much depends upon it.—Hence it was, that in the stirring and noble appeals which, from time to time, were sent out by our Revolutionary fathers, under circumstancis similar to those in which we are now placed, the people and the States were constantly exhorted to take pleasure for correcting the depreciation of the currency in the same breath and with the same degree of urgency that they were called on to bring more men into the field. Listen to the solemn and impressive language used by a committee of the old Congress, consisting of those venerable patriots, Dickinson, of Delaware; Drayton, of South Carolina; and Duane, of New York—in an address to the States in May, 1779.

"Though it is manifest," say they, "that moderate taxation in time of peace will recover the credit of your currency, yet the encouragement which your enemies derive from its depreciation, and the present exigencies, demand your great and speedy exertions. * * * Fill up your battallions; be prepared, in every part, to repel the incursions of your enemies; place your several quotas in the Continental Treasury; lend money for the public uses; sink the emissions of your respective States." And these apostolic men of the revolution enforced their exhortations by laying down this immutable precept of public justice and morality: "On this subject we will only add that, as the rules of justice are most pleasing to our infinitely good and gracious Creator, and an observance of them most likely to obtain his favor, so they will ever be found the best and safest maxims of human policy."

Only five months later, in September, 1779, the Congress of the Revolution directed another address to the States, to be drawn up by their distinguished President, John Jay; and in that imposing document—the most imposing, perhaps, that ever proceeded from the pen of its illustrious author—we find the same impressive appeal to the enlightened patriotism and honor of the nation to re-establish the credit of their currency, going hand in hand with the call for additional troops.—Here is the eloquent, and almost inspired language held by the Congress of that day through its President!

"Provide, therefore, for continuing your armies in the field till victory and peace shall lead them home; and avoid the reproach of permitting the currency to depreciate in your hands, whon, by yielding a part to taxes and loans, the whole might have been appreciated and preserved. * * Determine to finish the contest as you began it, honestly and gloriously. Let it never be said that America had no sooner become independent than she become insolvent; or that her infant glories and growing fame were obscured and tarnished by broken contracts and violated faith, in the very hour when all the nations of the earth were admiring, and almost adoring, the splendor of her rising.

These grand and noble papers, with the solemnity of a voice from the tomb, trace out the duties now incumbent upon us as plainly and exactly as if they were written for and specially addressed to us. And here, said Mr. Rives, in justice to the magnanimous policy and counsels of the great men who formed the Congress of the Revolution, he must be allowed to say that the national currency, for which they made so earnest an appeal, would never have been dishonored if the means of redeeming it had depended upon them. But, under the imperfect and anomalous system of the articles of confederation, while the power of contracting national engagements was entrusted to the Congress, the means of fulfilling those engagements were left exclusively under the control of the States. Hence it was that the continental currency fell helpless* and dishonored, and with it would undoubtedly have fallen the cause of independence itself, but for a resource which our ancestors possessed, and of which we are entirely bereft. In the moment of the explosion of the continental currency, they recurred to the magnanimous aid of a generous and powerful ally which never failed them, and obtained new loans, which supplied the place of the expired currency, and with the large expenditures in specie for the support of their army, kept up, in some measure, an inflated circulation. It would be an unhappy and dangerous delusion, therefore, if from the final triumph of our revolutionary ancestors, notwithstanding the continued depreciation and ultimate explosion of the continental currency, it were inferred that we, too, in this respect so differently situated, could safely encounter and surmount a like fearful catastrophe.

So much has been said in the course of this discussion of the recommendations of the Secretary, and of the weight which ought or ought not to be given to them, that it seems absolutely necessary to bestow some attention on that branch of the subject. No question in the origin of the Government was more fully considered, or more ably discussed than the proper constitution of the Treasury Department. It was at last determined by the wise and experienced men, who filled the seats of the first Congress after the adoption of the Constitution, that the superintendence of the Department should be confided to a single head, whose duty it should be to "digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; to give information to either branch of the Legislature respecting all matters referred to him, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally to perform all such services, relative to the finances, as he shall be directed to perform."

This organization of the department evidently proceeded upon the idea of the great advantage of having one leading mind familiar with and accustomed to the complicated operations of finance, to systematize and give unity to their administration, to survey from an elevated and steady point of view the various wants of the public service, to study closely and profoundly all the problems they presented, and by special and continuous application, to combine them into one consistent whole, and to work them out to the best practical results for the common good. This arrangement for the administration of public finances, carefully elaborated at the origin of the Federal government, has been sanctioned by experience; has continued without the slightest change to the present moment; and is now the law of the Confederacy equally with the late Union. It necessarily implies a certain degree of confidence in the recommendations of the head of the department—not a blind and unreflecting confidence, which excludes all examination and revision, but that liberal and intelligent confidence, which is accorded to special studies and peculiar opportunities of information, and which predisposes the mind to receive candidly the suggestions of one who, by his position, has been engaged in such studies and enjoyed those opportunities.

It has been strangely objected to the distinguished gentleman who now occupies the position of Secretary of the Treasury, that he is a merchant, and as such is not likely to be sufficiently conversant with general principles. One would suppose that no pursuit could be better calculated to impart a just and accurate knowledge of the principles of currency and finance than that of a merchant who had been engaged in the operations of an extensive trade, especially the large and liberalizing transactions of foreign trade. The three greatest financial ministers that America has ever had were merchants. Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, is well known to have been a merchant. Alexander Hamilton was reared in a counting-house, and even as a youth, directed the operations of a large commercial establishment; and to the early habits and experience thus acquired he was, doubtless, in a great degree indebted for the brilliant success of his future financial career. Albert Gallatin, whose fame stands next on the roll of American financiers, is understood to have commenced his career in this city, in stating and settling the accounts of a foreign mercantile house, which had made large advances to the State of Virginia during the war of the Revolution.

If we turn to England, we shall find that, although the aristocratical genius of that Government has kept merchants from the front rank of official positions, the knowledge, the skill, the enlightened judgment and experience of merchants, as an influence behind the ministers greater than the ministers themselves, have ever shaped and guided the financial administration of the country. William Patterson, a merchant, is well known to have furnished to Montague, the brilliant financial minister of William the Third, the plan of the Bank of England, and to have counselled and aided him in the establishment of his celebrated funding system. At a later period, when all those novel and difficult questions of the currency arose out of the supension of cash payments by the Bank of England in 1797, and for a period of twenty-six years continued to puzzle and perplex ministers, it was Thornton, a merchant, the bosom friend of Wilberforce, and David Ricardo, a banker, who, by their able writings on paper credit and the currency, and by their personal advice, held out the clue by which the Government made its way through the labarynth of difficulties in which it was entangled.

But France is the country from which we may derive the most useful lessons on subjects of this kind. It is there that the science of administration generally, and of financial administration as well as every other has been carried to its highest perfection; and this the English themselves have admitted, said Mr. Rives, by sending, during the period of his first residence there, a distinguished commission, of which the present Lord Clarendon was a member, to study and copy many parts of the French system of finance. In that country, the spirit of democracy is allied to that of monarchy; and there has consequently been no obstacle, as in England, to the introduction of merchants into the highest places of official trust, for which their talents and experience qualified them. Colbert, the great financial minister of Louis the Fourteenth, whose administration of twenty odd years was a series of financial prodigies achieved by superior skill and ability, was taken by Cardinal Mazarin out of a counting house, and first made intendant, and then controler general of finance. Neckar, the renowned finance minister of Louis the Sixteenth, was a banker; and in more recent times Laffite, Casimir Perier and Fould, have been successively taken from the walks of commercial life, to fill with honor and distinction the highest positions, financial and political, under the constitutional and Imperial government of France.

But it is said that merchants are not apt to be sufficiently acquainted with general principles to conduct the finances of a nation. It is difficult, said Mr. Rives, to conceive how an intelligent mind could, for any length of time, have been occupied with the great concerns of foreign commerce, without mastering all those principles and combinations of finance, which are applicable alike to the moneyed operations of Government and of a great and extensive commerce. He fully recognized the importance of sound and clearly defined general principles; but it must be borne in mind that a statesman, in the mutable and diversified contingences of public life, often finds it necessary to modify general principles in applying them to particular circumstances. The greatest of modern Statesmen has told us that there is an essential difference between the province of a Statesman and a professor. "A Statesman," he says, "differs from a Professor in an University. The latter has only the general view of society. The former has a number of circumstances to combine with these general ideas, and to take into his consideration. A Statesman, never losing sight of principles, is to be guided by circumstances; and judging contrary to the circumstances of the moment, may ruin his country forever!"*

The same idea has been strikingly and happily expressed by an admired writer, the modern historian of England, whose words may well be called on the present occasion: "The perfect lawgiver and administrator," he says, "is a just temper between the mere man of theory, who can see nothing but general principles, and the mere man of business, who can see nothing but particular circumstances." Every candid observer among us, said Mr. Rives, looking at things in the light of experience, must admit that it is the speculative and not the practical element which has, for the most part, predominated in the character of our public men. We have had ingenious theorists, splendid orators, metaphysicians, doctrinaires. What we now want are administrators—Carnots and Colberts—men who can draw forth and organize, in harmonious proportions, all the latent energies and resources of the country, moral and material, giving due efficiency to each, without sacrificing one to another, and combining the whole in one consentaneous movement for the national safety and deliverence.

He could not but hope that this character of mind, this species of talent, we now had in the gentleman who presides over the Treasury Department. Mr. Rives said he had hardly any personal acquaintance with that gentleman, having never had the pleasure of meeting him but twice, and then for a very short time in this city. He judged of him from the spirit of his public conduct, and the character of his official communications. He had certainly one great requisite for the times in which we live—he did not despair of the fortunes of the republic. After the disastrous and annihilating battle of Cannæ, when the consul, whose temerity was mainly the cause of the disaster, was slowly approaching the capital with the wreck of his army, the Roman Senate turned out in a body to meet him, and solemnly thanked him that he did not despair of the republic. In times of calamity and reverses, this is a transcendant merit; Mr. Trenholm has shown that he possesses it in a rare and high degree.

In this very first official act after entering upon his ardous duties in the letter addressed by him to a convention of the commissioners of prices—he held the inspiring language of confidence and courage. He showed how easy it would be, with the vast resources of the Confederacy, to pay a public debt far greater than that which a yet protracted struggle for independence would probably cost us, the annual interest of which, in the meantime, would fall short of the tribute we submitted to pay to our oppressors during our connection with them. In the official report now before us, he shows how a single item of our national wealth, the remnant of the crop of cotton now on hand, sold in England at present prices, would more than five times pay the amount of our funded debt.

Confidence like this this, resulting from an enlightened and comprehensive appreciation of our resources, and a manly deetermination to apply them vigorously and boldly, and supported by a firm trust in the Almighty protection, is itself the highest element of national power, and renders a people invincible. Wherever he met with an actor upon the great theatre of the country's trials, animated with such a spirit, Mr. Rives said he feely paid him his homage, and accepted him, in those noble lines with which this poet apostrophizes that chiefest of human blessings for which we are now contending—

Thy spirit, Independence, let me share,
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye;
Thy steps I'll follow with my bosom bare,
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky.

* Burke's speech in 1792 on the Petition of the Unitarians. See also his speech in 1790 on the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

On Saturday next, in front of our Store, we will sell a very likely Negro Girl, ten years old; and a Negro Man 22 years old, a good field hand—sound and healthy. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
jan 4 3t Anctioneers.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The 48th session will commence the 2d of Feb. 1865. Boarders should apply soon.
JULIUS WILCOX,
jan 4-d5t Pricipal.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

TURNER'S ALMANAC FOR 1865.

Price per hundred $75 00
Price per dozen, 10 00
Price per single copies, 1 00
Send in your orders at once
BRANSON & FARRAR,
jan 3-1w Raleigh, N. C.

TAX IN KIND.

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.
F. G. FOSTER, } Assessor,
NATHAN IVEY, }
jan 4-dtd

NOTICE.

A PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT will be given on Saturday night, the 7th inst, by the 27th Infantry Band, Cooke's Brigade, in this city, for the purpose of raising funds to procure School Books, as the General Commanding intends establishing schools this winter for those who wish to be instructed in the English branches and writing. Contributions of money and school books earnestly solicited.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

STRAYED from my residence in Raleigh, on Saturday night, a red and white COW—of small size and about six years old. I will give the above reward for her delivery and pay all expenses.
dec 19-tf D. K. McRAE.

WANTED.

Two ladies of experience in teaching. One well qualified to instruct in French and Music, or French and Higher English. The other, in Higher English and Mathematics. Address, stating terms and enclosing testimonials, Box 2, Warrenton N. C. dec 31-d7t*

FRENCH HOOP SKIRTS

For Sale by
KINSEY & WARE,
dec. 28-d-tf. Raleigh N. C.

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY, Company Shops, Jan. 2, 1865.

500 NEGROES WANTED!

The North Carolina Railroad Company desires to hire
FIVE HUNDRED NEGRO MEN.
It will pay eight hundred dollars for laborers, and one thousand dollars for Mechanics in Confederate money, for the year.
Negroes hired to the road will be free from impressment.
T. J. SUMNER,
jan 5-d3t Engineer and Sup't.

$50,000 RANDOLPH COUNTY BONDS.

By virtue of an order made at November Term, 1864, of Randolph County Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Ashboro', on the 7th day of February, 1865,
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Coupon Bonds of said County. The said Bonds to run for two years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in such currency as will be received in the payment of pnblic taxes.
This second of January, 1865.
J. M. WORTH,
jan 5-d3t County Commissioner.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, 10th January, 1865, at their Sales Rooms, will offer
FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES
AS FOLLOWS:
3 Likely young men.
1 Woman, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, with her four children.
1 Woman, good Cook, Washer and Ironer.
1 do " " " "
1 Girl, 9 years old, likely,
1 " 11 " " fancy and smart.
1 " 8 " "
1 Boy 6 " "
Others to be added by day of sale.
ALSO,
2 Fine young Brood Mares, and a fine new double set Buggy Harness.
At the same time a likely young Negro man for hire. jan 5-d5t

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

The next Session will commence February 23d, and end July 30th. Charges in provisions at *Peace* prices, per Session of half year:
Board and Washing..... $45,00
Tuition, ordinary branches..... 18.50
Music and use of Piano..... 22,50
Provisions will be delivered at the nearest Depot to the patron, he taking Agent's receipt, and bearing half the risk and expense of transportation. Prices in Confederate currency not yet fixed. Young ladies will be conducted to the College by the undersigned from Columbia, or any intervening point. Address the President immediately, and state the kind and amount of provisions you will furnish.
A. G. STACY,
jan 5-d2t President.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months..... $ 5
For six months..... 10
For one year..... 20
*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.
*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d2t

OFFICIAL.

POST Q. M. OFFICE, C. S. A., Salisbury, Dec. 17, 1864.

SAWYER WANTED.

A competent Sawyer is wanted to take charge of a Steam Saw Mill, situated on the Western N. C. Railroad. A good machinist, fully able to take charge of a large mill running exclusively for the Government, can hear of a good situation, if exempt or can be detailed, by applying to
JAS. M. GOODMAN,
dec 20-d1m Capt. & Post Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 17, 1864.

NEGROES WANTED.

THIS Department wishes to hire for the ensuing year:
(4) Four Blacksmiths,
(6) Six Carpenters,
(2) Two Wheelwrights,
(70) Seventy Wood Cutters and Laborers,
for which will be paid a liberal price.
They will be well fed and supplied with good clothing. Those having able bodied negro men to hire, may find it to their advantage to address
JAS. M GOODMAN,
dec 20-d1m Capt. & Post Q. M.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars.
Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
nov. 21-40t. Oaks, N. C.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE ON REASONABLE terms at Greensboro',
5,000 bunches Cotton Yarn.
1,000 boxes Tobacco.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Prest. N. C. V. N. C.
Greensboro', NC., Dec. 29, 1864. d12t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON the 20th of January inst., on the premises four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.
Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.
JNO. C. McCOWN,
jan 2-16t Adm'r of E. M. Scott dec'd.
Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bill to this office.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

FIFTY BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF.

FOR SALE BY.
KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1864. dec 28-d-tf

OFFICE PIEDMONT RAILROAD CO., Danville, Va. Dec 14, 1864.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Piedmont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Danville, on Wednesday, January eighteenth, 1865, at twelve o'clock M.
W. HENRY WHITE,
de 17 dt18thj Auditor.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT to teach the English branches, Music and French, wishes a situation.
Address, stating terms
WM. P. WALKER,
jan 3-15t Hicksford, Va.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all bussiness entrusted to them.
Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.
D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE
J. W. HARRISON.
December 30, 1864—dtf.

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

WANTED A QUANTITY OF BEEF AND Hog bladders. Will pay twenty-five cents each for them.
They may be delivered, green or inflated and dried, to A. McLaclin, Goldsboro': A. Miller, Clayton, or to H. J. B. Clark, at Graham, N. C.
dec. 30-d12t

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executrix of the estate of SAMUEL MOORE deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate, to come forward and settle the same, and all persons having claims against the estate, will please present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
Mr. Moore contributed $500 to the Wake Forest College, some 7 or 8 years ago for which amount he gave his note. The holder of the note will please present it to me, *or Mr.* Thomas *M.* Holt, Haw River Post Office, N. C. who will settle the same.
MARY A. MOORE,
Exct. of Sam'l Moore dec'd.
dec. 28-d8t.* Madison N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Spring Session will begin on Wednesday, the 1st day of Feb'y 1865, and continue 20 weeks.
Prof. C. S. Peticolas, a successful teacher for more than 15 years in the City of Petersburg, will have charge of the department of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Parents intending to send their daughters will please apply at once.
Address. E. E. PARHAM, Prest.
dec 31-d5t Warrenton N. C.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Cases, No. I, Vol. 1; reported by P. B. Winston, Esq.
Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge, on hereto fore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.
All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.
Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.

Since our Agent has gone abroad to purchase a Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made, and a disposition manifested on the part of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro' on the first instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and remain open until the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Thursday in January next, and notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that business of great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
de 16 d12t President.
Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin copy two weeks

$1,000 REWARD. STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the night of the 14th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.
I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.
dec 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 English "HUNTER'S WATCH"—Gold—made on chronometer principles, by Bennett of Cheapside, London, manufacturer of chronometers for the English Navy. The watch is in perfect order, new and with an elegant gold chain, seal, &c. Apply to
TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.
ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP R. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.
We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.
With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.
Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50
SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c.:
Price per hundred.....$60,00
" " dozen..... 9,00
" " single copy..... 1,00
BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).
We can also furnish all
MUSIC,
Published in the South.
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oct 27-dtf Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of O. H. Foster, deceased, I propose to sell his interest in the Chatam Copper Mine, near Deep River. This interest gave him an exemption from the war and will, no doubt, entitle the purchaser to the same privilege. Persons wishing to buy can address me at Henderson, Granville county, N. C. PRO. E. A. JONES,
dec 22 d12t Administrator.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865.

By the Constitution of the Confederate States, it is prescribed that Congress shall have power

"To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

"To raise and support armies; to maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

"The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the Confederate States.

"No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, nor keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power."

And in order to carry out the power vested in Congress, it has the further authority "To make all laws which shall be necessary an proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."

It is well to recur to the provisions of our Constitution, and to enquire of the fundamental law under which we live, how much and what kind of power the Government possesses, and to what extent we the people of the States owe obedience. Our government was framed in the face of war. It was then apparent that we had to encounter a fierce and unrelenting foe, whose resolves were evil against us, and whose power was immense.—It was to be no ordinary war, to be waged for a point of honor or a rule in etiquette; no contest for the settlement of boundary lines or the maintainance of claims; but was to be a war to the death—in which we were to be the invaded, by those who pretended to consider us as *rebels*—with the declared purpose of subduing us to a lawful and proper allegiance.

To meet this occasion of war, in its magnitude and terrible import, our form of government was framed. To this common government our destinies, State and individual, were entrusted, as when men embarking themselves, their wives and families and goods and chattels on the vast waves of ocean, put all within the compass of a single ship. Now it ought to be received with faith by any intelligent mind, that the intention was to make this government *strong* enough to work out its own safety, and to preserve it after that was secured. And if powers sufficient are not granted to effect this object, it would seem to result from a want of comprehension in those who created the government, or the insufficiency of language to put their intent in execution.

If one reflects upon the occurrences among ourselves within the past four years, he would be brought to doubt if really the Government has any power at all. Governors of States, assuming some co-equal authority with the President, have interposed to thwart his execution of the laws of the Congress, and have palpably interfered to weaken his authority.—Judges of States sworn to support the constitution of the Confederacy as the supreme law, have assumed to weaken and diminish the armies of the Confederacy, until it is not exaggerated to say that the power of Congress to "raise armies" is exercised at the discretion of local Judges of limited jurisdiction. To such an extent in this State has this gone, that a single Judge has ventured to discharge out of the service a regularly enlisted soldier who was absent without leave, in the face of military regulations which prescribe the mode and manner of such discharge. And yet further; a *Judge in North Carolina is even now allowing the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to a deserter, who sets forth in his petition that he is a deserter!* the effect of which will be to legitimate desertion and thereby deprive Congress of the power of making "rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

State Legislatures have practised like assumption—claiming the right to create *State offices*, to pronounce upon their necessity for the administration of the State government—to exempt them as such out of the military service of the Confederacy; thus palpably impeding Congress in its power "to raise armies."

Individuals in the States, holding that the right to assemble and petition for the redress of grievances is a popular prerogative, including the right to complain of, denounce, abuse and stigmatize the government, have not only exhausted the "freedom of speech" without abridgement, but have indulged in the most wanton license of speech and of the press, until the better portion of the people are disturbed by agitation, those less well disposed are made dissatisfied and discontented, and the promulgation of dissension at home has disseminated an evil influence in the army.

The material results of these impediments in the path of government, have been to weaken our numerical force in the field—to depreciate the credit of the government, and break down its currency—to break the spirit of the people with gloom and despondency—to cause dissension, division and discord, and to encourage the enemy to more persistent efforts and more vigorous and energetic measures of war. In this state of the case, something is to be done. It had been much better if the Confederate government, had in the beginning, assumed its broadest attribute of authority, and never permitted for a moment an undue impediment to arise to the exercise of its power. What it has neglected to assume, or foreborne to exercise, it cannot longer, without extreme hazard, venture to delay. The welfare of society, the lives and liberties of the citizens, the national safety, alike appeal for the strenuous use of all the rightful powers of the Government, to increase the army, to establish the national currency, to supply the wants of the soldiers, and to repel the invaders.

How this may be done, we propose hereafter to discuss.

Useful Legislation.

The majority in the last Legislature, created thirty-two new Justices of the Peace in the County of Wake. We believe there were previously about one hundred and fifty, or more. This addition will make over two hundred. We shall have the pleasure of laying before our readers, and especially the soldiers from Wake county, the names of the newly created *Inferior* Judges.

In order to guard against the impossibility of having a majority of the Justices present to do county business, the Legislature provided that twenty Magistrates were sufficient for this purpose in the county of Wake.

There are two evils perpetrated by this system of legislation. First, they increase the number of Magistrates to such unwieldy proportions that a majority cannot be obtained for laying the taxes and transacting county business. And then they allow twenty Justices to perform these duties, thereby depriving the citizens of the Conservative influence of the great body of the Magistracy, in these important matters. And they thus also admit that there was no necessity for this increase in the number of Magistrates,

And for this laudable exploit in legislation, the Legislature unselfishly allowed itself fifty dollars a day, and mileage.

The War News.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday, says nothing of moment has occurred recently, on the lines in front of Richmond and Petersburg. Winter is upon the armies, and active operations for the present are out of the question. There was a report, which obtained extensive circulation on Sunday, that Hood had turned on Thomas and beaten him, killing three thousand of his men and taking six thousand prisoners. This is a thorough Sunday rumor, which, that it might have a good run, was started early on Saturday evening. If there had been any battle out there in Tennessee, the Yankee papers would have mentioned it and claimed a victory, no matter what had been the result. The Northern papers, on the contrary, announce that Hood has crossed the Tennessee river at Florence.

FROM GENERAL HOOD.

The *Dispatch* says a gentleman who has arrived in Richmond from the vicinity of Columbia, Tennessee, states that since General Hood entered Tennessee, he has recruited his army largely, and has driven southward over ten thousand hogs and some six thousand beef cattle. He also secured a large quantity of flour and corn—enough to last his army at least three months. In order to secure his retreat across Duck river, he had posted some twelve or fourteen cannon to keep the river clear. He crossed his main force, when the enemy attacked his rear guard; and they were unable to bring off the pieces.

Gen. Hood conscribed all able-bodied males from seventeen to fifty years of age; and when he retreated the Yankees seized all they could find between these ages to swell their list of prisoners, and they were included in the nine thousand prisoners claimed by the Yankee General Thomas.

THE SOUTHERN RAIDS.

The Yankee raids in different portions of the South—in Louisiana, Alabama and North Mississippi—have proved entirely barren of result. A gentleman, just arrived in Richmond from Corinth, says that the Yankees were badly whipped by Colonel McCulloch near Pascagoula, as acknowedged by Northern papers. The raid from Jackson, on the Central railroad, destroyed but a very small portion of the track, which has already been repaired, and the road is in running order.—Everything is now quiet at that quarter.

FIRE AT KINSTON.—We learn from the Goldsboro' *State Journal* that at ten o'clock on Sunday night last, a most destructive fire occurred in the town of Kinston. The fire originated on the west corner of the lot on which Stevenson's Hotel stands, and burned south and east up to the Hotel, which latter building, however, was saved. Nine tenements with their outhouses were destryoed. The fire is thought to be the work of incendiaries.

The *Conservative* has learned that Capt John W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adj't General on Gen. Holmes' staff, has been elected Colenel of the 3d Regiment of Reserves. This regiment was formed at Goldsboro', out of the 4th, 7th and 8th Battalions Reserves. The following are the field officers: Colonel, John W Hinsdale; Lieut. Col., W. Foster French; Major, A. B. Ellington.

We received yesterday, Augusta papers of the 1st, and Richmond papers of the 2d; but they contain little news from any quarter that we were not previously in possession of.

The President has approved the bill just passed by Congress, to punish conspiracy against the Confederate States. We shall publish the provisions of the act, when we find it in the Richmond papers.

City Elections.

The appearence of cards of candidacy in the papers, for Commissioners of the City, admonishes us that the time of our Municipal election is close at hand. For several years past, the importance of the election of proper persons to fill our City offices, has not sufficiently engaged the attention of the substantial portion of our citizens—the property-holders and tax-payers. In placing in office those who are to have control of the police of the city, assess its taxes and disburse the same, improve its streets, and look after its interests generally, care should be taken that men are selected who are capable of holding such positions, and who will give enough of their personal attention to these interests to see that they are cared for and promoted. It is culpable to seek such positions, for ulterior purposes, and then give little or no attention to the duties of the office, when the sufferages of their fellow-citizens have entrusted them with their management.

There is room for great *reform* in the conduct of our municipal affairs; but the one that seems to be most mooted in this election is our Market regulations—the two main questions being, whether negro servants shall be allowed to enter the market as competitors to white purchasers; and secondly, whether shop-keeps and hucksters shall be allowed to purchase in the bulk, to sell again. Our market regulations have always been too lax and undefined, and our citizens have suffered no little on account of it. We ought to have Inspectors to examine all such articles as flour, &c., to see if the barrels contain the proper weight, &c., which we are certain is not the case always. Our Police system also needs renovating and various reform are needed. We shall vote for those who promise most thoroughly to effect them.

Street Lyrics.

We appropriate from the Augusta *Register*, and localize for Raleigh, a descriptive sketch of the panorama of life, as presented in a city thoroughfare; adding a few items of our own:

Passing up main street by Tucker & Andrews, just oppostie the Quartermaster and also sundry Jews, the pedestrian is kept dodging, shunning sweeping trails, bumping against sharpers, and hearing horrid tales; mulattoes, whites and darkies all in a row, and here comes a fellow "how-come-you so." What a conglomeration of mingled folk you meet! Bless us dint it trying, a walking up main street.

Ancient maiden walking, 'mid a group of girls—know her by her talking, and her wintry curls—tries to teach the young ones that the flashy larks, strutting on the sidewalks are rather dangerous sparks; says it is much better to take her for a sample—girls inclined to think it but a poor example.

Hosts of ladies—bless them! smiling everywhere, wearing ever 'bout them such a jaunty air, casting meaning glances at a range of "bars," or perchance you find them studying the "stars," "What a spruce young fellow! Isn't he a catch! Fire enough about him to kindle any match."

Then, their dresses sweeping just a feet behind, look like they might spare a little "tax in kind." Sober-sided logy, querulently mutters, "Rather costly rigging, for sweeping out the gutters." Lady tartly answers—throwing off some airs—"that the men had better mind their own affairs."

Gentlemen in trade terribly do bicker; gentlemen in gray, dreadfully in liquor; gentlemen in stripes, gazing at the feet, when a skirt is lifted across a muddy street; gentlemen in stars, talking politics; gentlemen in jeans tight as any bricks.

Gentleman with beaver, perched upon his head; soldier kindly asks him, if his cow is dead; gentleman in beaver, soberly replying, rather thinks she is, as the calf is crying; soldier's visage changes grinning rather broad, obviously he's feeling, he is kind o' "chawed."

Standing on the corners, men of every station, give their candid views about the situation; wish they had an army upon the Yankees' track, and wondering if Mister Sherman will be back; say its their opinion there is something rotten—would like to buy some gold, and what's the price of cotton?

Pugilistic fellows growing bellicose—like a cold nor'easter, come to heavy blows—local is abroad—dosen't like to light 'em—rushes to his den with a thrilling item; writes it in a hurry, by his midnight taper, fears it is too late for the morning paper.

New Advertisements.

See Cards of Candidacy for Commissioners in the Western Ward, of Messrs. A. Creech, C. M. Farris, and W. B. Hutchings.

$50 Reward for lost Furlough and other papers, by Corpl T. H. Stone.

A Clerk in Hotel is wanted, by W. H. Howerton, Salisbury.

See General Orders, No. 1, from Col. W. F. Clarke, Commandant of this Post, relative to travel on railroads.

FOR THE SOLDIER'S DINNER.—We acknowledge the receipt of $50 from Mrs. H. H. Potter, a lady of this city, for the soldier's dinner. The devotion and patriotism of this lady will be the more appreciated, when we state that every dollar of the contribution here mentioned, has been earned by her needle. Did but a tithe of this spirit actuate our whole people, the independence of the South could not be long deferred. Her example is worthy of all imitation, and we trust that there are many in our city who will strive to emulate it. But what is done must be done quickly.—*Petersburg Express.*

Mrs. Potter is a native of this County, and removed from Raleigh to Petersburg after marriage.

Remember the words of Edmund Burke. "No nation was ever conquered but by itself. As long as the public *spirit* remains untouched, the public *cause* is in no danger.

Habeas Corpus Cases.

We are indebted to a legal friend, for the following Abstract of decisions upon *habeas corpus* cases, made by the Supreme Court of this State at its recent Term. They will be found of interest to the legal profession, and to many others, civil and military:

An officer of the army, absent from his command without leave, is dropped and subsequently sent to Camp Holmes by the Enrolling of his county, to be returned to the army. While so absent and before he was sent to camp, he was appointed Public Register of the county in which he resided, and qualified as such. Held, that under the army regulations and orders of the War Department in such cases, he was not discharged from the army by being dropped as an officer. Held also that his appointment as Register does not entitle him to a discharge from the army. How it might be, had he been appointed to one of the offices named in the State Constitution, *quære*. The case of Russel vs. Whiting decided at Chambers by C. J. Pearson; overruled.—*In the matter of Seth Bridgman.*

Pearson, C. J., dissenting.

One liable to service in the army is enrolled by the Enrolling officer of his county, applies for a detail and is allowed to remain at home until his application is passed upon. It was refused, but before he was ordered to camp, he obtained employment as driver of a hack carrying the mail. Held that under the act of Congress exempting from military service mail contractors and drivers of mail stages or hacks, neither a soldier in the army nor one who has been enrolled for service, becoming a mail contractor or driver, is entitled to discharge.—*Case of Mathew Johnson.*

Fearson, C. J., dissenting.

One liable to military service is enrolled by the Enrolling officer of his county, but before he is ordered to camp is appointed a policeman in the town of Salisbury. His enrollment puts him in the military service of the Confederate States and his subsequent appointment as policeman does not entitle him to discharge.—*Case of R. H. Smith.*

Same decided in the case of Wm. B. Clark policeman of Fayetteville.

Pearson, C. J., dissenting.

The Act of Congress of the 17th February, 1864, exempting from military service one editor of each newspaper being published at the date of the Act, applies only to persons not then in the army. Therefore a soldier absent from his command on furlough, who commenced the editing and publishing of a paper on the 4th February, 1864, and was so doing at the date of the Act and since, is not entitled to discharge.—*Case of P. J. Sinclair.*

Pearson, C. J., dissenting.

In accordance with the above, it was afterwards decided by Battle, Judge, at Chambers, that one who had been enrolled by the Enrolling Officer of Orange County, and then obtained a lease by which he became editor and proprietor of the Hillsboro' Recorder for 12 months, was not entitled to discharge.—*Turrentine's case.*

A soldier in the Junior Reserves, while absent with leave from his command, was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Granville county, and refused to return to duty when his leave was out. Remanded for reasons given in Bridgeman's case—and intimated that a Deputy Sheriff is not an officer of the State, but merely the agent of the Sheriff.—*Case of J. R. Philpot.*

One under the age of 45 years was enrolled in March last, but was allowed by the Enrolling Officer to remain at home, believing that he was exempt. He arrived to the age of 45 years in May following. In July he was ordered into service and applied for a detail. He was subsequently again ordered into service and sent to camp, when he claimed a discharge as belonging to the Senior Reserves. Held that his status in the service was fixed by the enrollment, and his attaining the age of forty-five years afterwards, did not entitle him to be put in the Senior Reserves.—*Haswell's Case.*

But where one who was under the age of 45 years at the date of the act of Congress of 17th February, 1864, attained to that age before he was enrolled, held that he was liable to service only as a Senior Reserve, and he was discharged accordingly.—*Miles Goodwin's case.*

One who had put a substitute in the army and afterwards became liable to service by reason of the Act of Congress on the subject, was enrolled in May last—but prior to his enrollment was employed in the newspaper office of the Raleigh Standard and claimed by the editor of that paper as necessary for the conducting of the same, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 17th February, 1864. Held that he was entitled to his discharge, not having been enrolled before he was so employed.—*Case of W. T. Upchurch.*

One of the conditions of exemption of the owner or manager of 15 able-bodied hands at work on a farm on the 1st January 1864, is, that such person "shall sell his surplus of provisions and grain now on hand and which he may raise from year to year, to the government &c., that is on hand at the date of the act of 17th Feb. 1864. Where one having been before enrolled applied for a detail and was not ordered into service until sometime in November, 1864, claimed an exemption and tendered a Bond to the Government as the owner and manager of 15 able-bodied hands, held that he was not entitled to exemption. That the Government may have the benefit of the condition, such application must at least be made within a reasonable time. Nine months is not such time.—*Case of Murdock White.*

A soldier in the army in East Tennessee, who was there arrested by order of his superior officer and sent to Salisbury, and detained in close confinement by order of the Secretary of War, to await charges to be preferred against him, cannot be discharged from such custody upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. Civil tribunals cannot interfere in such cases, but the party is left to be dealt with by the military authorities according to military law.—*Case of Joseph J. Cox.*

The Act of Congress of the 17th of February, 1864, allowing the impressment of free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, for labor on fortifications, preparation of material of war, and service in military hospitals, is constitutional. A free negro thus impressed, who has entered into an agreement to serve a white man for a term of 99 years, does not thereby become a slave for that time, or cease to be liable to the operation of the Act of Congress. He cannot therefore be discharged by *habeas corpus* when conscripted for such work.—*Cases o, Casey and others, from Haywood County.*

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

The following negroes were held at the Eastern District Military Prison at Richmond, on the 30th of November:

John Cary, 48 years of age, belonging to Reddin Suggs, of Edgecombe County, N. C.

Atlas, 19 years of age, belonging to John Medley, of Anson County, N. C.

The Russian Minister at Washington has been ordered by the Czar to go to congratulate Maximilian upon his quiet accession to the throne. The Yankee papers do not like this.

William H. Stewart, a son-in-law of Gov. Foote, has been elected United States Senator from Nevada.

Senator Wigfall arrived at Jackson, Miss., on the 14th, direct from Texas. He was en route for Richmond, to resume his duties in the Senate.

The New York Tribune says it has made no money the last year, and has lost thousands of dollars by the weekly edition, so it revises and raises prices for 1865.

The interest of the foreign debt of Alabama which amounts annually to about seventy thousand dollars, has been paid up to January last, and the State is ready with funds in hand, to pay that which has accrued this year, so soon as the blockade is raised, or the shipment of cotton made practicable.

At the late session of the Montgomery Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Tuskeegee, a collection of over $38,000, for missionary purposes, was reported. Several missionaries were sent to serve in different portions of the army.

There is no knowing, says the Goldsboro,' N. C. Journal, what we can do till we try. If one wishes to see this truth forcibly demonstrated, let him look at the locomotive "John Stanly," belonging to the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company. The painting and decorating of the "John Stanly" were executed by Mr. Samuel Hunter, in the Company's service, who was originally a ship carpenter, and who is a mere amatuer in this branch of art. The work is really very creditable to Mr. Hunter's skill, and ought to satisfy him that he can yet do much better and many other things. The war is making us a most independent people at all events.

Chickering, the famous piano manufacturer, is commanding the 3d Massachusetts cavalry in the United States service.

The Columbia South Carolinian, speaking of the newly elected Governor, A. G. Magrath, says: He brings to his office abilities of on common order. A graduate of South Carolina College in 1831, in the class of the lamented Thornwell, in which he was the recipient of the third honor, his career from that time until the present has been steadily upward. As counsellor and judge, his decisions have won from his brethren of the bar more than respect.—Strong minded, resolute, independent and self reliant in character, identified in principle with the welfare of the whole State, her laws and her institutions, her wants and capacity, we anticipate at his hands a vigorous but just, administrator of her government.

Our affairs have touched the extreme of bad management or causeless reverse, beyond which they cannot be allowed to go with safety to the cause or to the cheerful confidence and patient endurance of our people. We believe it to be the settled conviction of the thinking and observant men of the country, that nothing but *bungling* has produced the present unsatisfactory condition of things. Our resources have in no wise failed; our supplies are abundant enough. The spirit of the people, though a little depressed, is really unbroken, and will rally again when a remedy has been found and applied to existing evils. These evils are briefly: 1. A want of a sufficient number of men in the army. 2. A deplorable want of discipline in portions of it, and as a direct consequence, desertion and absenteeism. 3. A want of military concentration of forces and a lack of indispensable unity of plan in the direction and control of the army. Those evils, so patent to view amongst us, have been dexterously turned to their own advantage by the enemy. But they are wofully mistaken in flattering themselves that they are thereby near the completion of their designs.

A measure has been suggested in several of the Richmond journals which, if adopted, promises to put things on a much better footing, viz: The appointment of a General-in-Chief, who shall have all the power, as well as be charged with all the responsibility, of the supreme command. General Lee has been designated for this position. Congress could not do a better thing than create this office, and appoint Gen. Lee to fill it. Supposing this done, we would confidently expect to see the ranks of the army filled with men of military age and of strong power of physical endurance. They are undoubtedly in the country, and only need a firm hand to bring them into line. We would expect to see the boys and old men restored to their studies and appropriate pursuits. We should hear no more of cross purposes between subordinate generals, no more impracticable wild-goose chasing, and silly skylarking. A wise plan of operations would be immediately formed and steadily carried out. Every element necessary to give it success, would be discreetly, justly and firmly used. The *great reserve force* which we undoubtedly possess, and can use, when the proper time arrives, with tremendous effect against our foes, would be called into exercise according to the public exigency. Gen. Lee is just the man to entrust with this formidable power, and to use it for the delivery of his country from the dangers which environ it.—*Columbia Guardian.*

HEADQUARTERS 17TH N. C. VOLS., December 27th, 1865.

EDITOR WILMINGTON JOURNAL—

Dear Sir:—Below I send you a list of casualties in the 17th N. C. Regiment during the operations below Wilmington, which you will please publish for the information of the parties interested:

Company B—Killed—Private C A Gibbs. Wounded—None.

Company F—Killed—Private S W Lawson. Wounded—None.

Company G—Killed—None. Wounded—Sergt. Kennedy mortally wounded and in the hands of the enemy; Sergt W A Latham, severely; Private B C Ainsly, severely; Priv't R S Ayers, badly; Septimus Corprews, missing; Ezekiel Carlisle, wounded badly and missing; Reuben Mayo, severely; Private W W Jones, severely; Newbern Whitehurst badly.

Company H—Hoodman Harrison, slightly wounded.

Company I—Killed—None. Wounded—Cullen Webb, slightly.

TOTAL IN REGIMENT.

Killed	2
Wounded	10
Missing	1

E H DAVIS,
Adj't 17th N C Vols.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From General Hood.

RICHMOND, Jan. 6.—An official dispatch from Gen. Hood, dated Corinth, the 3rd, says the army has recrossed the Tennessee river without material loss since the battle in front of Nashville.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—No definite action in either House of Congress to day on any subject. The general bill to consolidate the army is still pending in the House.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—No Yankee papers received to-day.

The Tribune received yesterday, mentions a report that Blair had proceeded to Richmond on a Peace mission, in double leaded paragraph, and seems to accord in the report. Blair has arrived at City Point.

Perfectly True.

The Editor of the *Countryman*, a most excellent and remarkably plain-spoken weekly paper, published by J. A. Turner, at his plantation of "Turnwold," near Eatonton, Ga., in a recent editorial article says: "Whatever might be the case, in ordinary peace times, there is no difference now, between a constant, systematic opposition to all the measures of the administration, without ever finding anything to commend, and opposition to the government itself. By the success of our administration, we are so stand or fall.—And he who wilfully, wantonly and constantly throws obstacles in the way of that success, is to all intents and purposes as much our enemy as Abraham Lincoln himself. And not only so—he who bends all his energies to a denunciation of the Confederate administration, now, under pretence that the administration is a very different thing from the government, will as certainly take an open and unequivocal stand, in favor of Lincoln, finally, as Baylor did, or as the sun shines in the heavens."

COMPLIMENTARY ORDER.—The following order has been issued by Gen. Bragg, complimenting Gen. Leventhorpe and the troops under his command, for their gallantry in repelling the foe in his advance up the Roanoke river:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. C.
Wilmington, Dec 31st, 1864.

Extract.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25.

III. The Commanding General having read the official report of the defeat of the enemy's recent expedition up the Roanoke River, takes pleasure in acknowledging the gallantry of the troops engaged and the activity and boldness with which Brig Gen Leventhorpe conducted the operations.

By order of Gen BRAGG:
ARCHER ANDERSON,
A. A. General.

MRS. HUTCHINGS.—The trial of Mrs. Hutchins, for presenting a sword to Harry Gilmer, the rebel dragoon, is concluded in Baltimore. The proof was positive against her. A yankee journal says she is a handsome lady, and was an object of sincere pity as she stood in court surrounded by her little children. Her sentence is five years in the State Penitentiary, but the probability is that the sentence will be mitigated.

BEARS AND BULLS.—The singular epithets of "bears" and "bulls" were first applied to speculators in stocks on the London Exchange about 1834. When two parties contract, the one to deliver and the other to take stocks on a future day at a specified price, it is the interest of the delivering party, in the intervening period, to depress stocks, and of the receiving party to raise them. The former is styled a "bear," in allusion to the habit of that animal to pull things down with his paws, and the latter a "bull," from the custom of that beast to throw an object up with his horns.

A merry but poor man being laughed at for wearing a short coat, replied it will be *long enough* before I am done with it.

Among the odd freaks of French speculation may be mentioned the opening of a shop in Paris for the sale of Jordan's waters, for the benefit of those who wish their babes to be thus honored in christening.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR COMMISSIONER IN WESTERN WARD.

We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. jan 6-tde

FOR COMMISSIONER IN WESTERN WARD.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Commissioner, in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully.
jan 6-dtde W. B. HUTCHINGS.

WANTED,

A Clerk for the Boyden House Hotel, Salisbury.
Address, W. H. HOWERTON.
jan 6-d3t

$50 REWARD.

LOST between the C. S. Commissary Department and the Raleigh & Gaston Depot, my

FURLOUGH AND OTHER PAPERS.

I will give the above reward for their delivery at the "Daily Confederate" Office, and no questions asked. CORP'L T. H. STONE,
jan 6-dlt* 12th N. C. Infantry.

HEAD'QRS POST AT RALEIGH, N. C., January 5th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. Pursuant to orders this day received from the Secretary of War, the restriction on travel on the Railroad to Richmond, Va., is extended for six days.

II. This order does not extend to officers and soldiers returning to their commands, nor to members of Congress.

III. This order does not prohibit travel going south, nor does it extend to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, or to way travel westward on the N. C. Railroad,

By order of COL. WM. J. CLARKE,
Comd'g.
J. L. DICKEN, Act'g Adj't. jan 6-d5t.